THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR IN SHANGHAI



N

S

PAOSHAN

YANGTZE

WOOSUNG FORTS

YANGCHANG

WOOSUNG

WOOSUNG CREEK

S.N.R. WORK SHOPS

CHANGWAHPANG

WHANGPOO

MAOHONG

GOLF COURSE

TAZANG

KIANGWAN

RACE COURSE

KIANGWAN STATION

YANGTZEPOO RACE COURSE

SHANGHAI COLLEGE

JAPANESE AERODROME

RADIO STATION

PENGPU

HONGKEW PARK

RIFLE RANGE

HONGKEW CREEK

CHENJU STATION

PAOSHAN

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

SETTLEMENT

POWER STATION

NORTH STATION

BOUNDARY ROAD

CHENJU

CHAPEI

WATER WORKS

JAPANESE
BRITISH
U.S.
FRENCH
CONSULATES

JESSFIELD PARK

SOOCHOW CREEK

MARKHAM ROAD BRIDGE

TIBET RD. BRIDGE

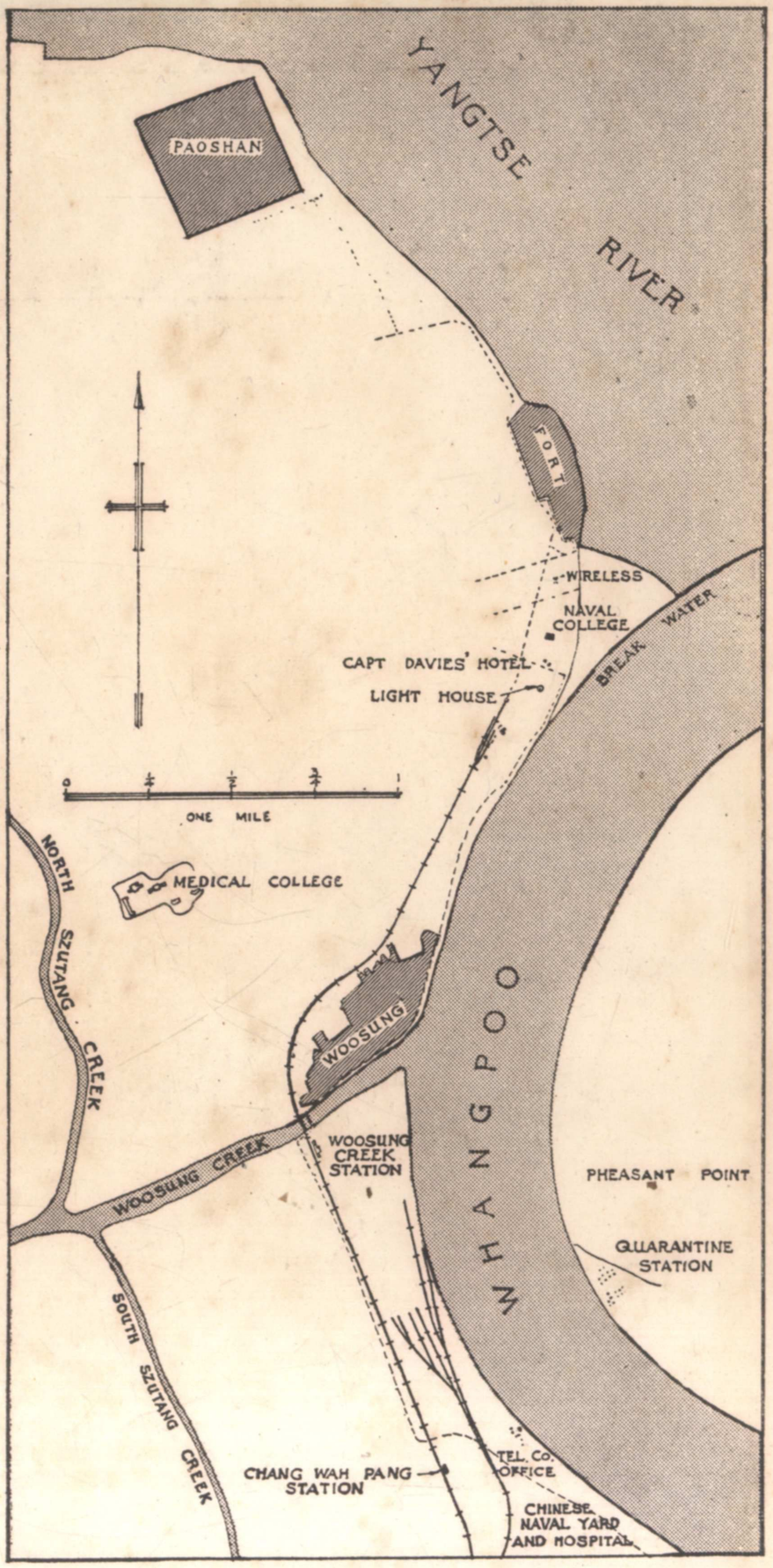
INTERNATIONAL

NANTAO

FRENCH CONCESSION

THE SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG AREA. Scale: approx. 1½ miles=1 inch.

Troop Movements during Japanese advance. C = Chinese J = Japanese A = American B = British F = French



Sketch Map of the Woosung Area

Woosung Fort is 12 miles from Shanghai as the crow flies. It is surrounded by massive earth embankments and controls approach to Shanghai with which it is connected by rail, road and river.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR IN SHANGHAI

THIS ALBUM of views of the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai consists principally of views taken in the field by Chinese, Japanese and British photographers. Generally speaking, few restrictions were placed upon the free movement of accredited photographers during the operations, and in this sense it is a unique record of modern war at close quarters.

There may appear to be a preponderance of photographs of Japanese in the field. This is because the drift of the operations was outwards from the Settlement boundaries, with the Japanese between the Foreign Settlements and the opposing Chinese forces, making the Chinese lines difficult of access.

Reference to the map on the opposite page will give a general idea of the area involved, and will enable the reader to locate the territory in which each photograph was taken by the place names at the top of the following pages. Starting from the International Settlement, Hongkew and Chapei are to the north (Hongkew partly inside and partly outside the Settlement, and Chapei wholly outside); farther north still are Kiangwan and Woosung. To the west is Chenju and Hungjao, and to the south Nantao (all Chinese territory). A larger scale map of the Settlements is overleaf.

The country is flat agricultural land, intersected by numerous creeks. Shanghai itself is densely populated with about 3,200,000 people, of whom only about 30,000 are of European or American parentage. The conflict started on January 29 and ended on March 4, 1932; the average maximum temperature for this period was 49 degrees, and the average minimum 37 degrees. The weather was generally overcast, with occasional snow and rainstorms.

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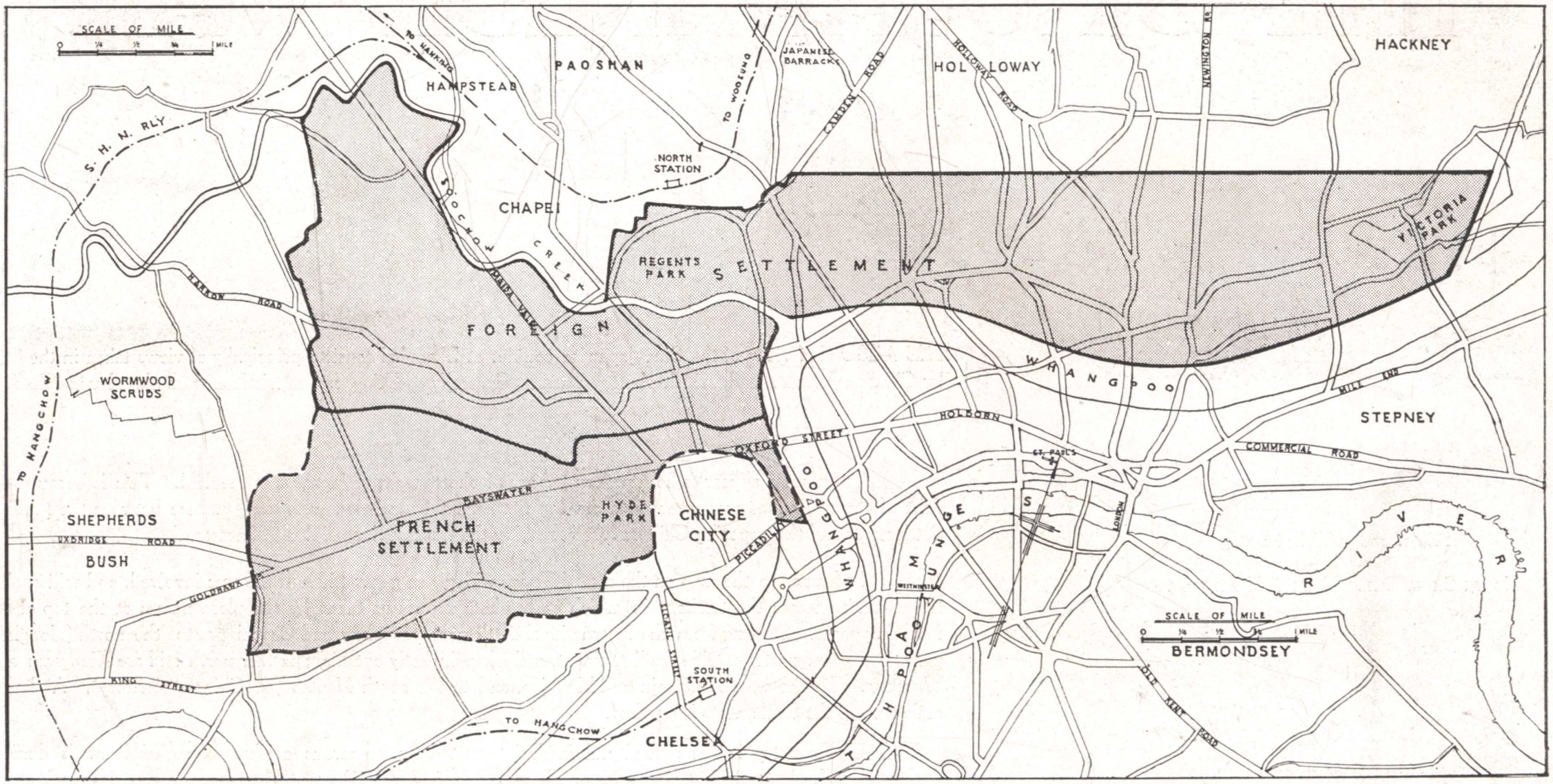
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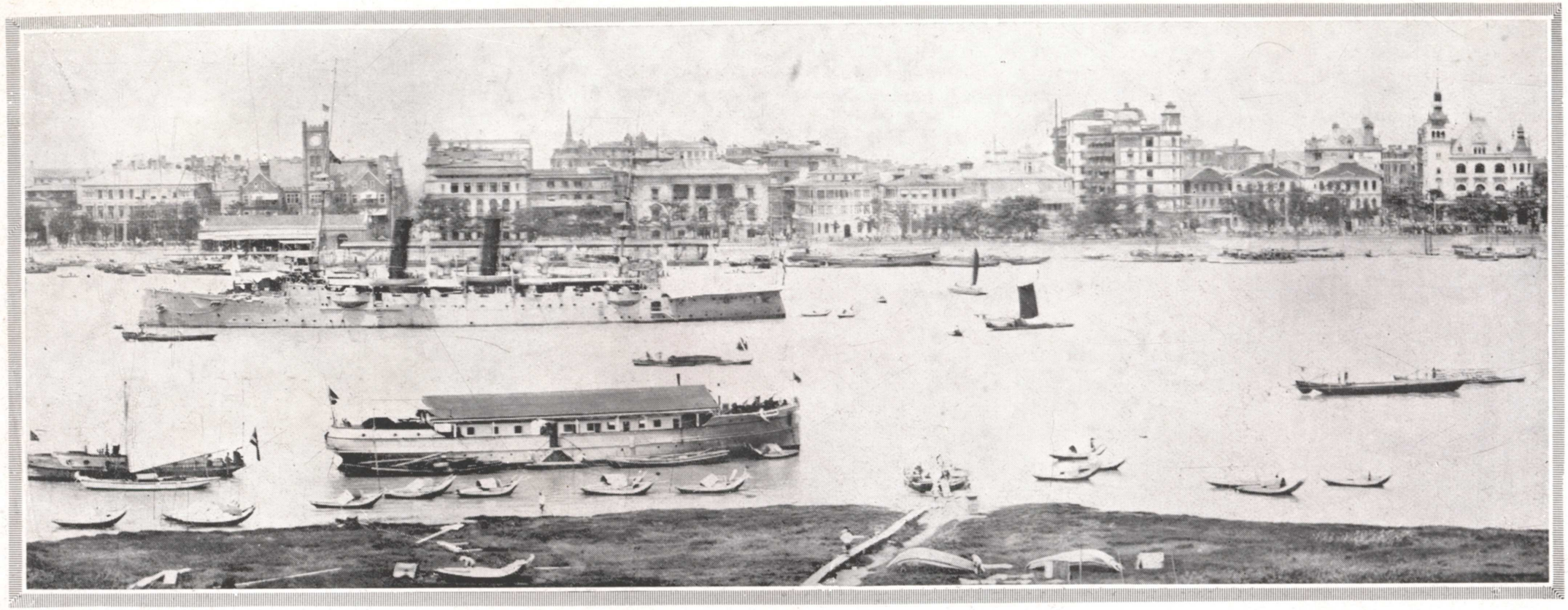
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THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI COMPARED WITH LONDON

The above Sketch Map has been prepared to give an idea of the extent of Shanghai as compared with London. The Foreign Settlements (shaded) and the surrounding thickly populated districts have been superimposed on a Map of London drawn to scale. It will be seen that our Western Boundary is nearly level with Hammersmith Bridge, while our Eastern Boundary covers Victoria Park. The Chinese City has room to spare in Hyde Park.



THE SHANGHAI BUND ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO

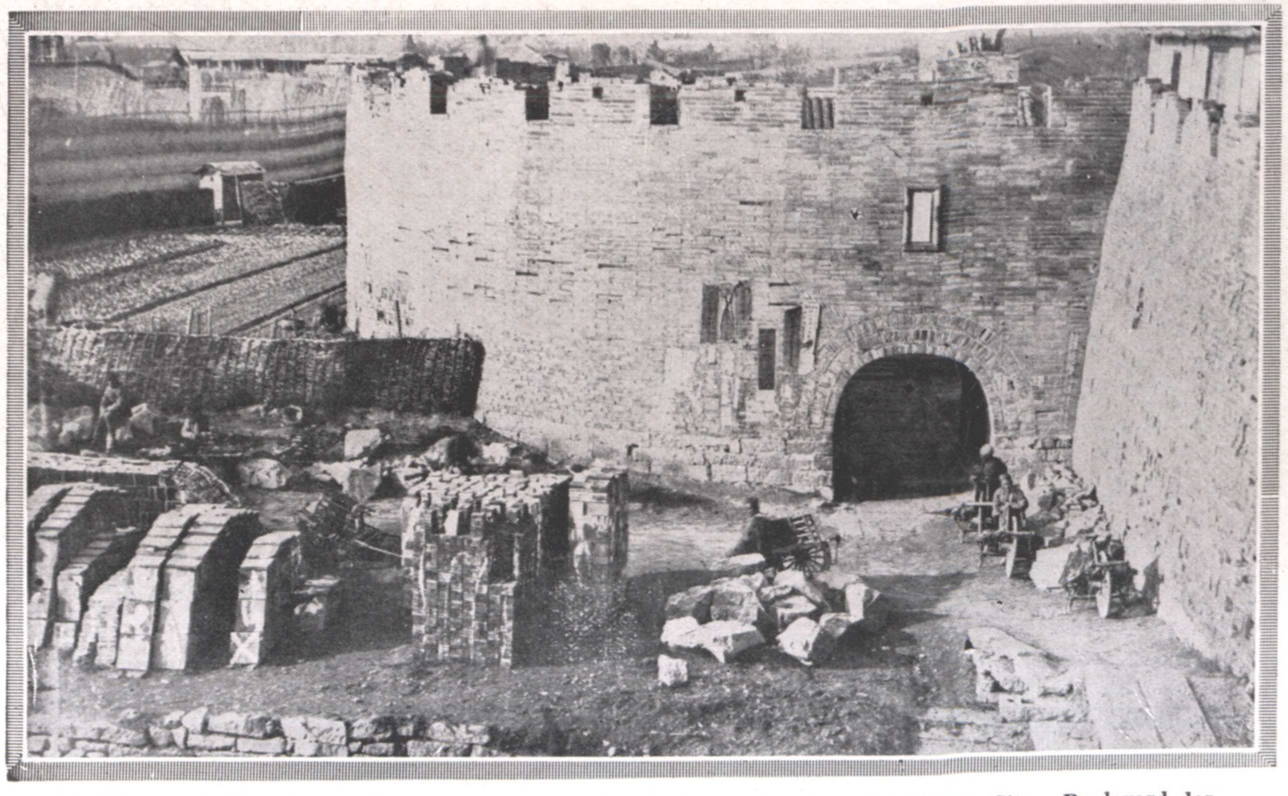


THE SHANGHAI BUND TO-DAY

The Bund is the centre of the business district of Shanghai and is nearly a mile in length. From the left the highest buildings are respectively the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Custom House, the "North-China Daily News" Office, and the Cathay Hotel.



The entrance of the old Chinese Court when it was in Nanking Road in the 'eighties.



The Shanghai City Wall which separated the French Concession from the Native City. Boulevard des Deux Republiques now runs where the wall once stood.









SHANGHAI FROM THE AIR

Soochow Creek from Szechuen Road Bridge
The Whangpoo River from the International Settlement

Looking across the Whangpoo to The Bund at Shanghai
Boulevard des Deux Republiques, between the French Settlement and the Chinese City



Soochow Creek, a natural boundary between Foreign and Chinese territory, crowded with refugee river craft.









British, American and French Troops land for the protection of the International and French Settlements.



Gate on the Chapei Boundary manned by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.



A Boundary Gate manned by the S.V.C. near West Haining Road.



Japanese Cavalry on their way to billets from transports.



British Troops marching to defence of Settlement.



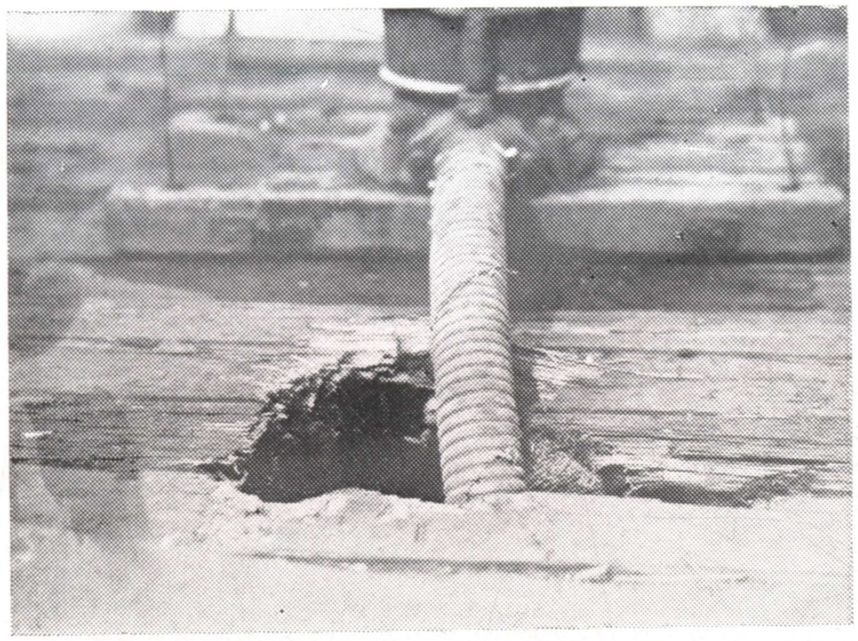
Back from the Front. A Squad being dismissed in the Municipal Compound.



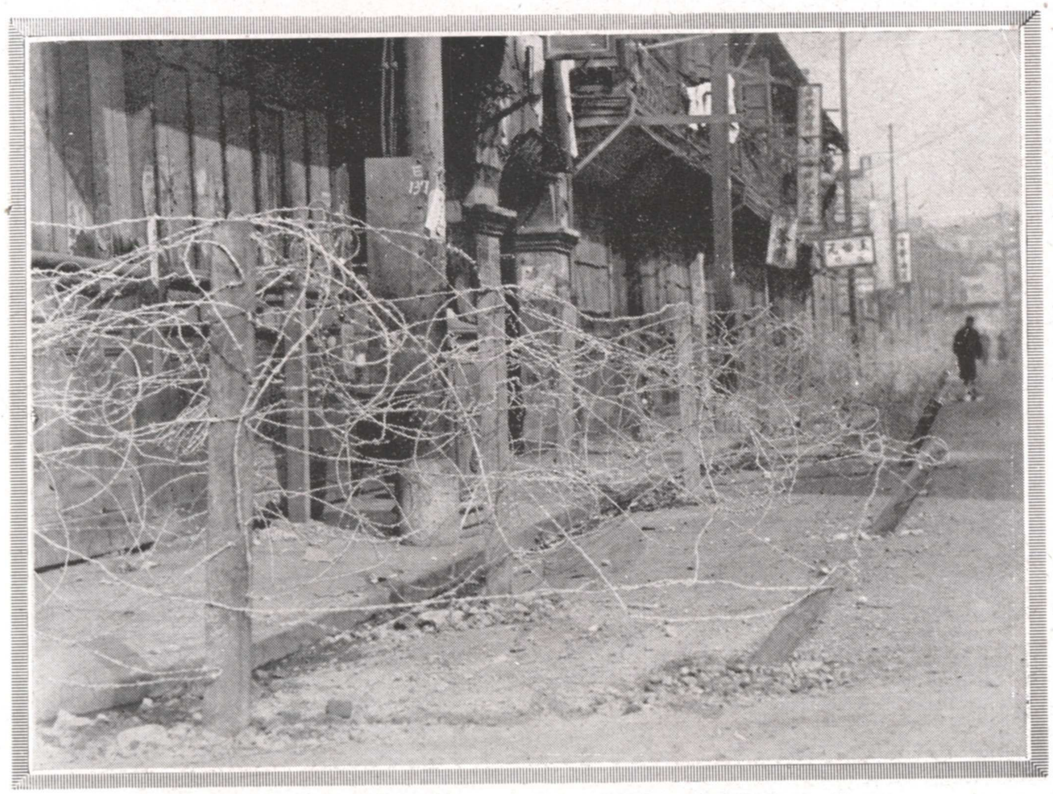
American Troops landing on the River Front.



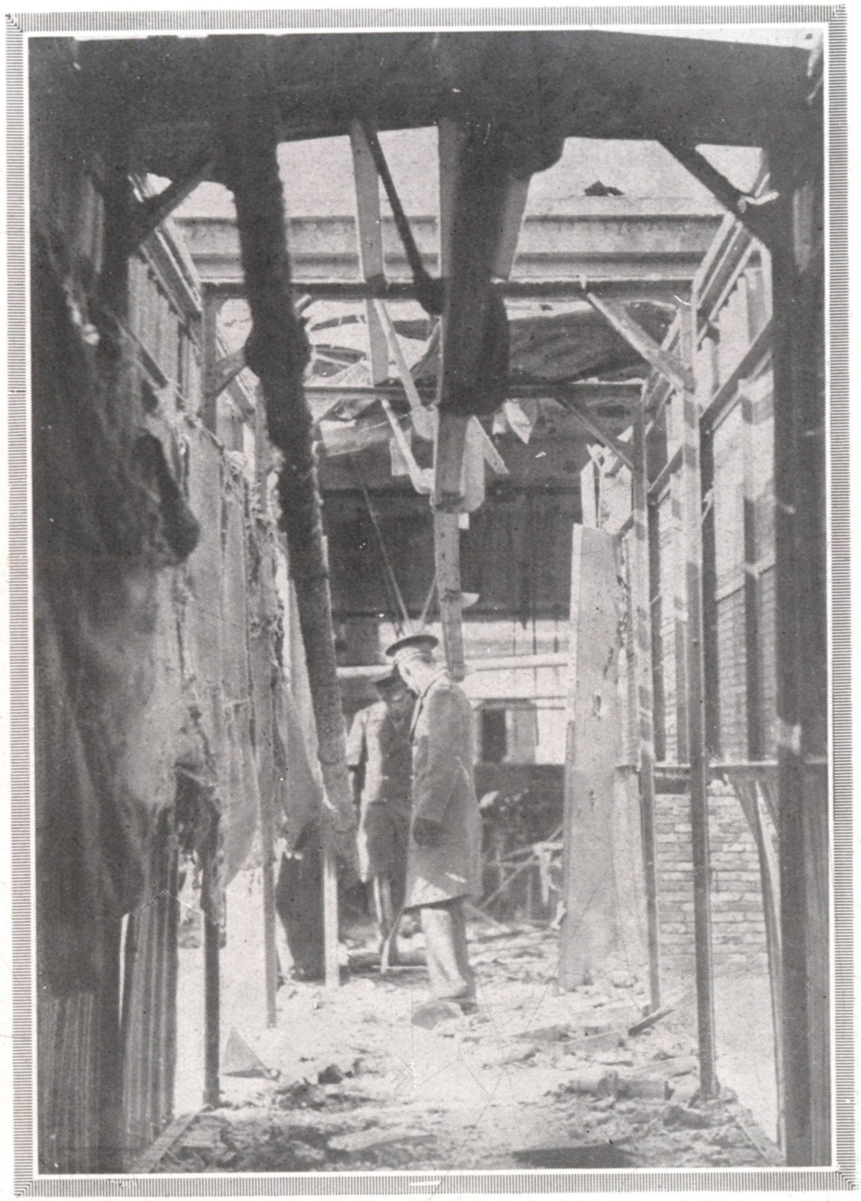
The French Tank "St. Cyr" guarding an important outpost.



Hole torn by Chinese shell in Hongkew Wharf Pontoon, where Two British Sailors were killed.



North Chekiang Road Boundary, wired by the Shanghai Defence Force.



Part of the Wing On Mill, damaged by a Japanese Aerial Bomb.



S.V.C. Armoured Cars patrolled Shanghai streets for two months.



The Volunteers take a spell in Billets.

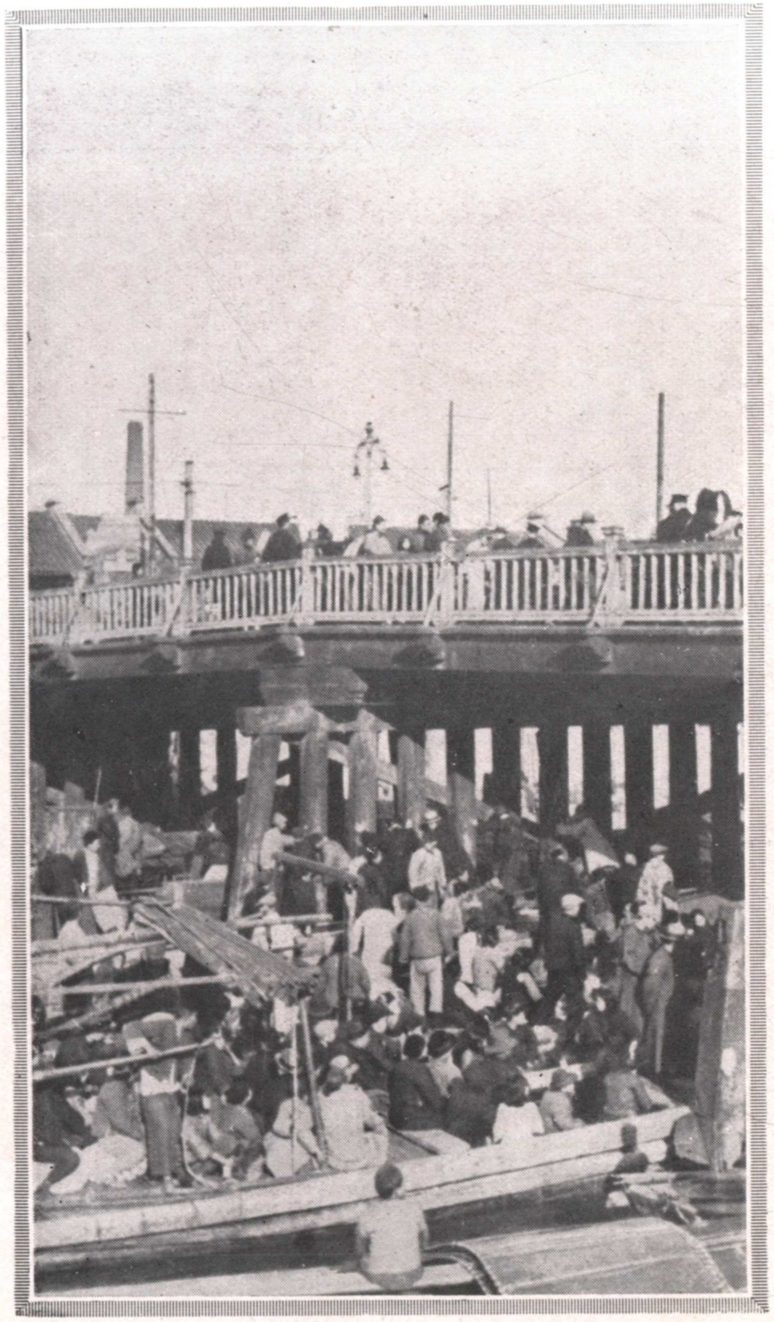


One of the many fires in Chapei viewed over the roof-tops of the Foreign Settlement.

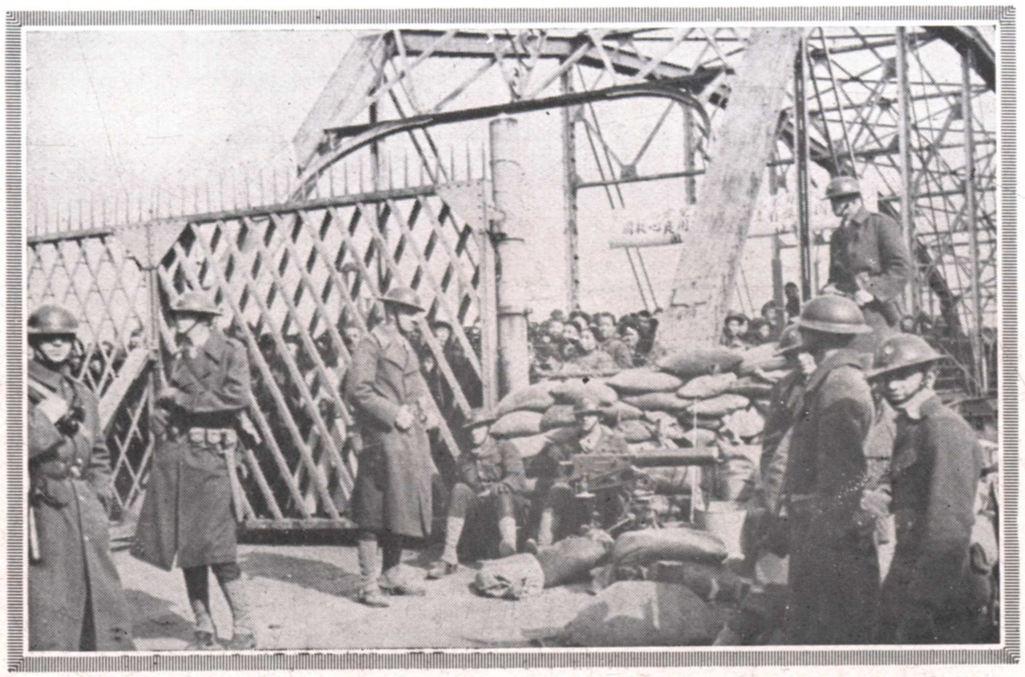


THE FLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES

Looking across the Soochow Creek from the Foreign Settlement Boundary in Soochow Road. The further Embankment is in Chinese Territory, from which tens of thousands are fleeing to the refuge of the Settlements or to country districts.



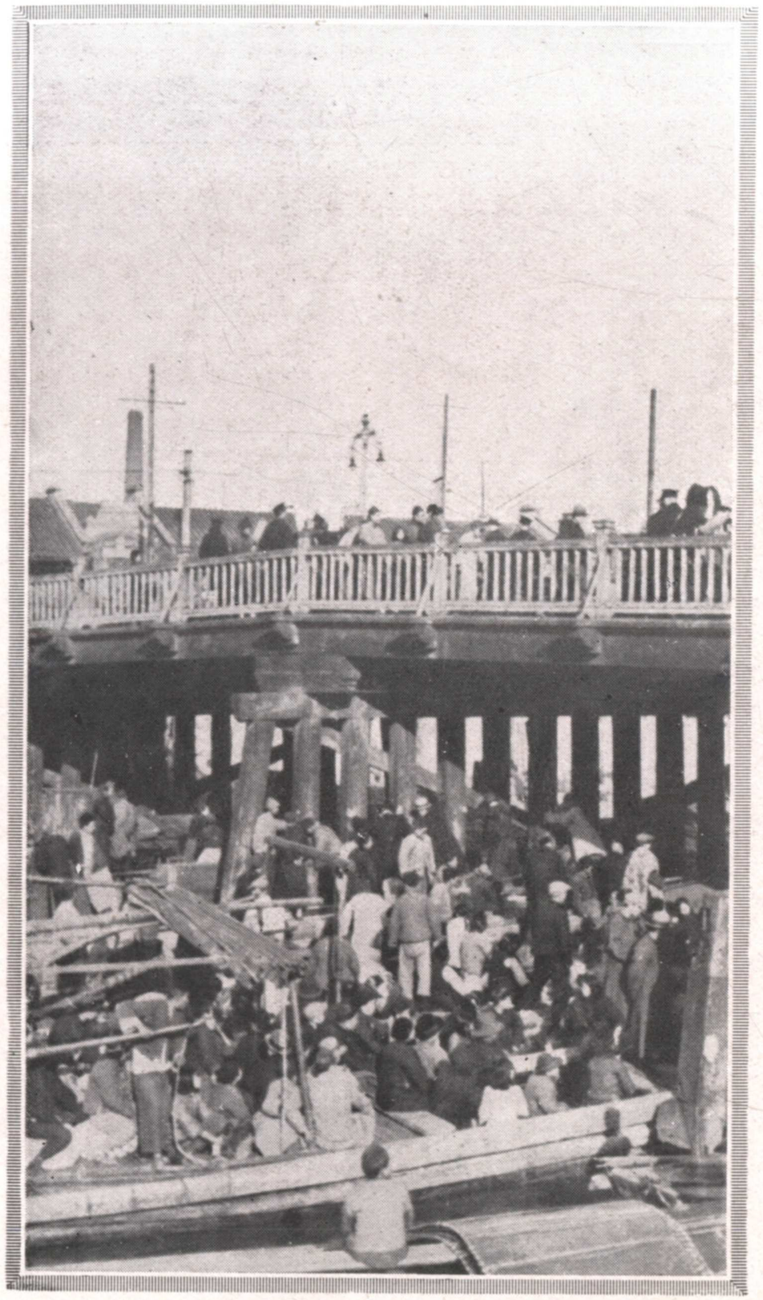
A crowded bridge over Soochow Creek between the Settlement and Chapei.



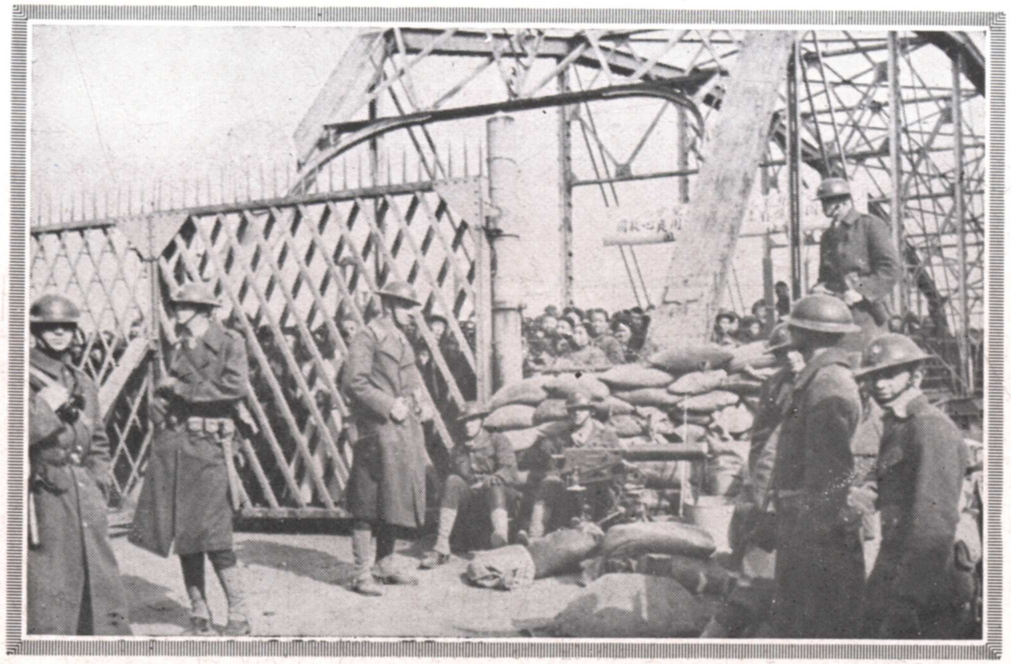
U. S. Marines hold back the retreating refugees at Markham Road Bridge.



A milling mass of refugees on the Settlement outskirts.



A crowded bridge over Soochow Creek between the Settlement and Chapei.



U. S. Marines hold back the retreating refugees at Markham Road Bridge.



A milling mass of refugees on the Settlement outskirts.



Refugees passing Union Church in the Foreign Settlement.



Boatmen on the Soochow Creek reap a rich harvest from the homeless.



One of the thousands of Refugees carrying all his possessions on his bamboo-carrying pole.



A Chinese Refugee with her daughter and all her worldly goods escaping in a ricsha.



Refugees awaiting relief in Hongkew.



The Luckier Refugees
Members of the Y.W.C.A. finding refuge in the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. Building



The endless line of Refugees tramp through the sleet to safety of the Settlement.

REFUGEES



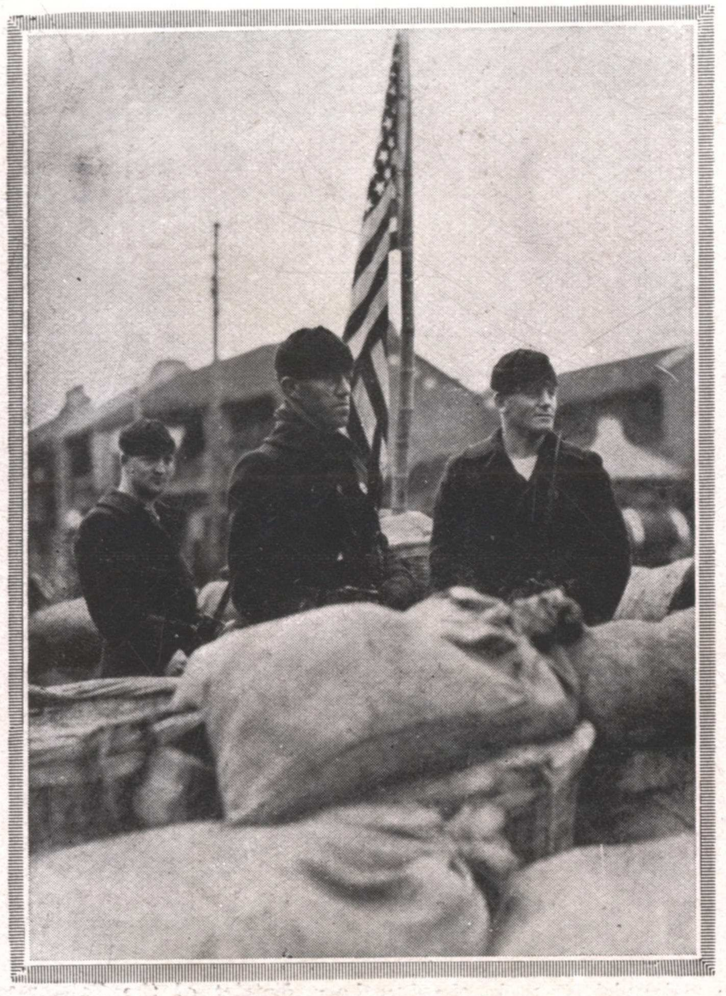
Refugees crossing Garden Bridge from Hongkew to the Central District.



Wounded Chinese arrive in the Settlement.



Every form of vehicle is commandeered to get away from the fighting area.



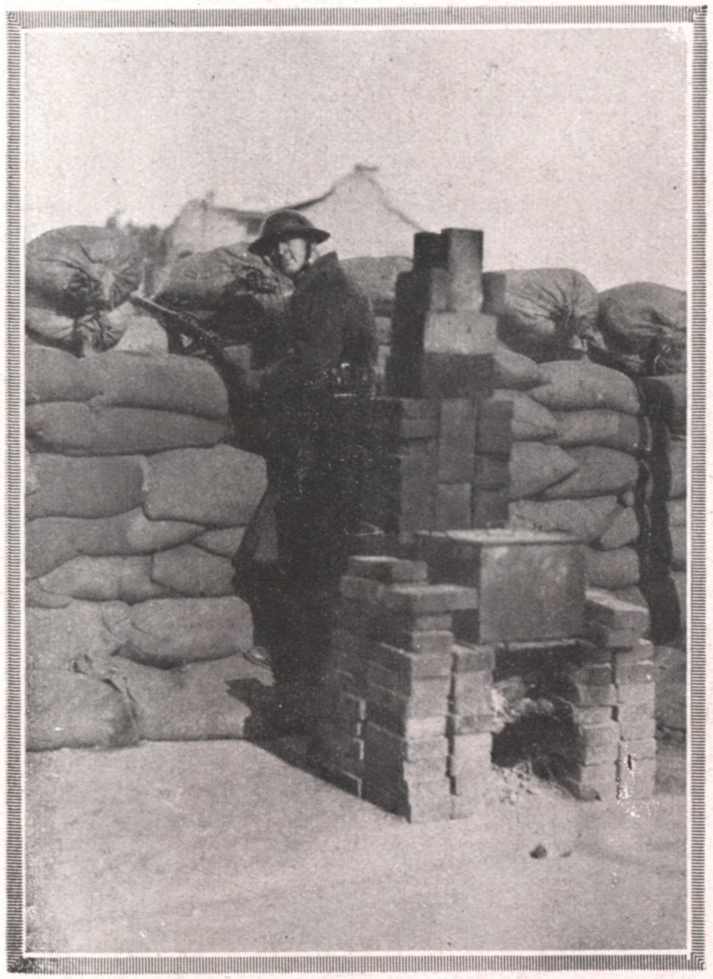
Sector of the Settlement defence guarded by American Troops.



Japanese Bluejackets advance along North Szechuen Road to the fighting area.



S. V. C. Detachment guarding one of the Outlying Roads.



American Troops on the defence line make the best of the bitter weather.



The Shanghai Fire Brigade were called on at all hours to extinguish fires in the Northern district of the Settlement. A burning row of shops in North Honan Road.



Shops pitted by shots at North Szechuen and Range Road corner.



Japanese Artillery shelling Chapei.



Japanese Field-gun Battery shelling Chapei.



Impressive Service in Shanghai in commemoration of Japanese Soldiers who fell.



Japanese Residents of Shanghai at the recent Memorial Service.



Japanese Ladies at the Service in Honour of their Dead.



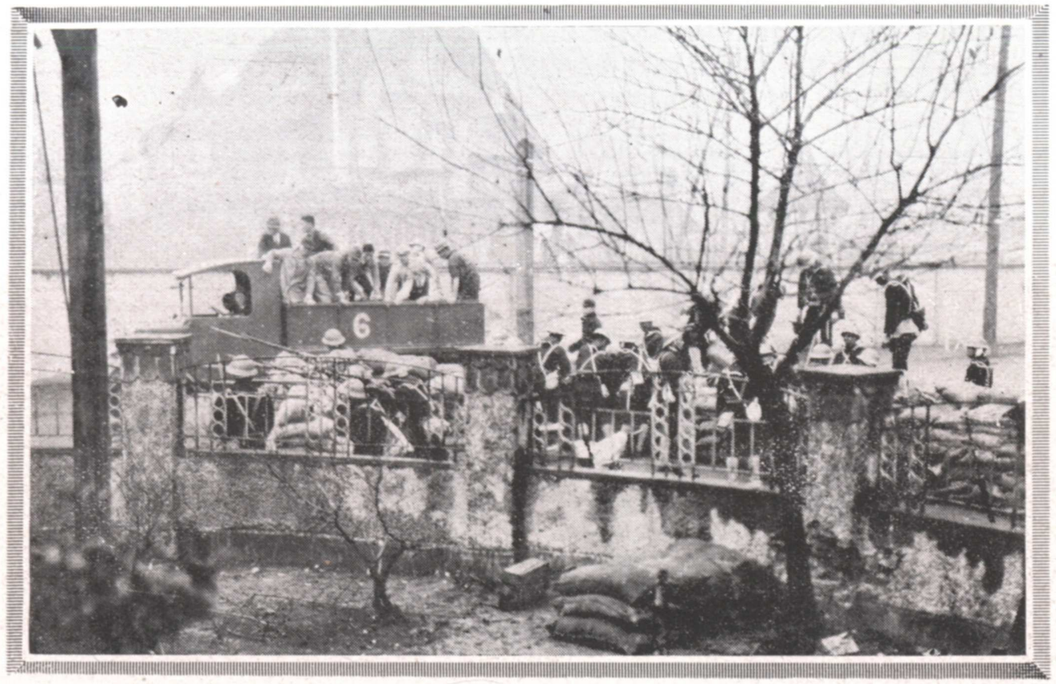
Trench Mortar Battery during the Attack on Chapei.



Sandbag Shelter near the Rifle Range covering a wide field of fire.



The S. V. C. Rifle Range, a mile from the Settlement, one of the principal Japanese Battery Positions.



Barricades are prepared by Japanese Troops encircling Hongkew Park.



Japanese Light Mountain Battery on Yangtszepoo Road after disembarkation.



The Price of War. A Chinese Civilian Casualty in Range Road.



A Japanese Poster written in Chinese promising protection to the Residents of Hongkew.



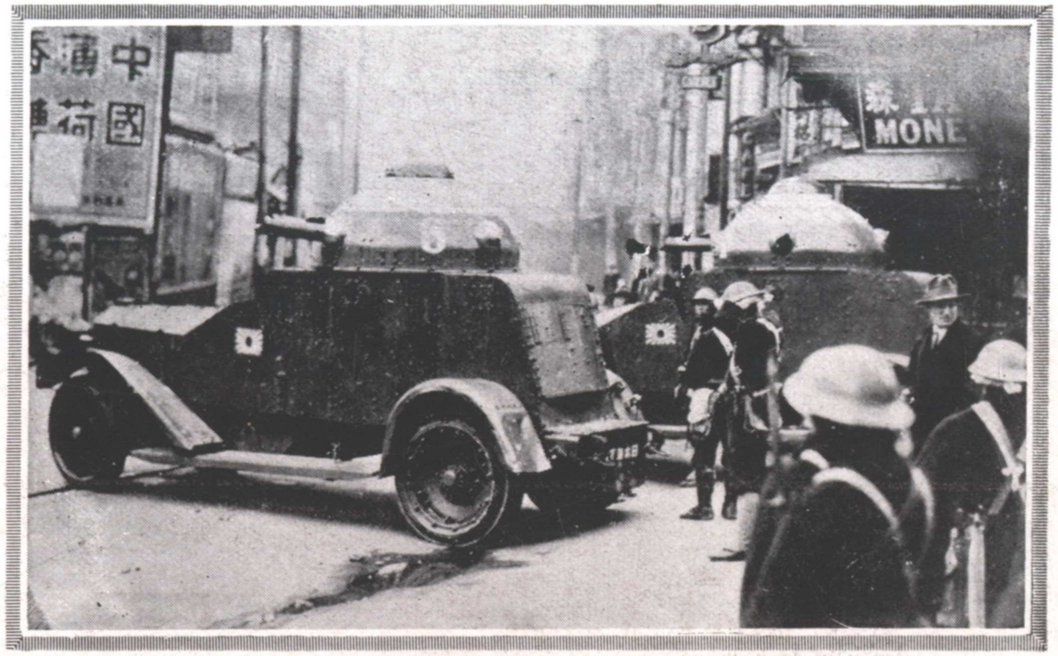
Japanese Tanks travelling along Woosung Road, Shanghai.



Japanese Bluejackets on the look-out for Snipers in the upper windows of North Szechuen Road.



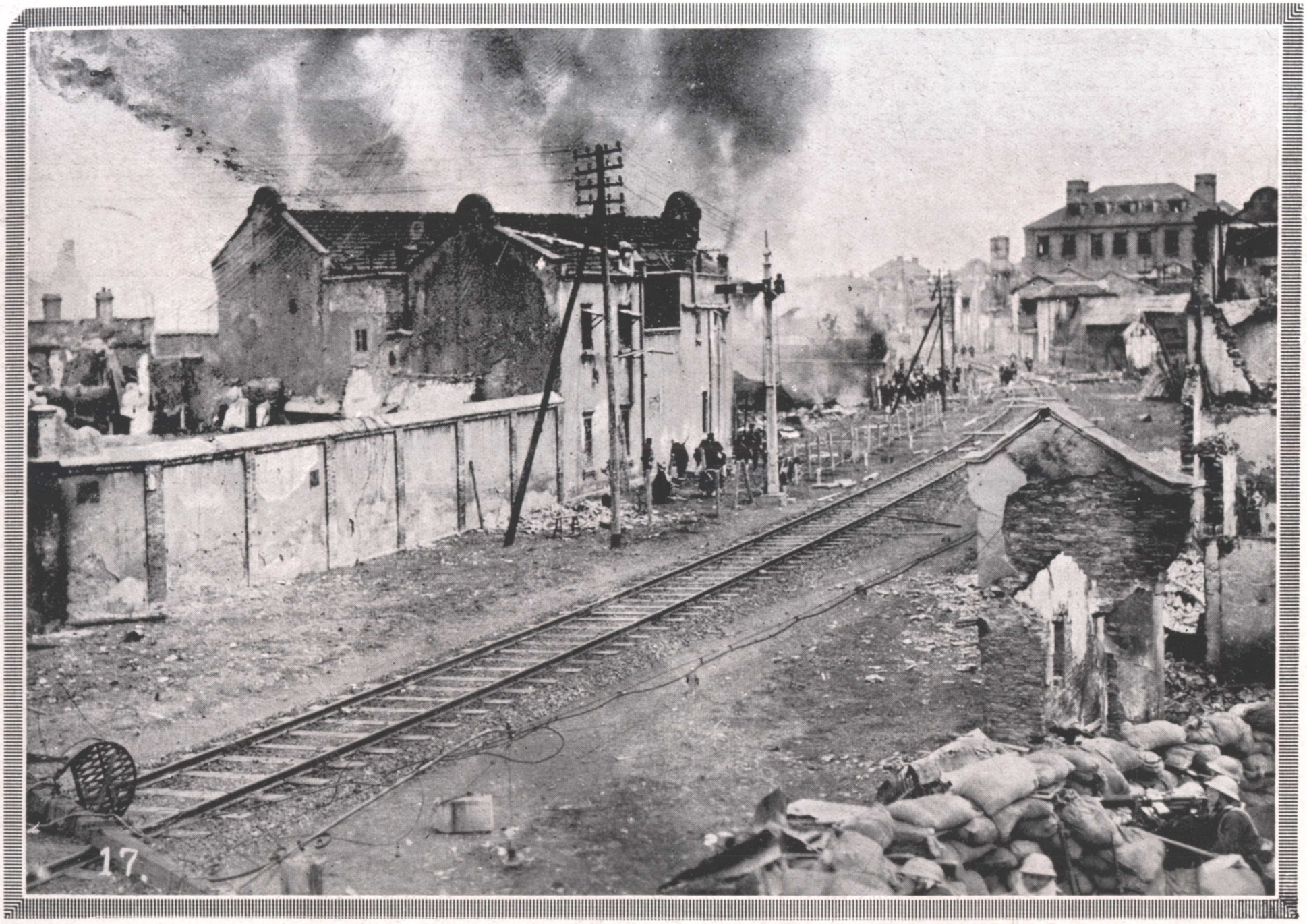
Japanese Troops searching suspected Chinese in civilian clothes for arms.



Japanese Armoured Cars block North Szechuen Road near the Isis Theatre.



Trench Mortars in action on Chapei in the Northern District.



THE FIGHT FOR THE RAILWAY LINE

The Chinese and Japanese Lines are on each side of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway at this point. To the right is the Sikh Gurdwara, and in the distance on the extreme left is the Commercial Press Factory. Japanese Marines are in action in the lower right-hand corner.

CHAPEI



Ruins of a Chinese School and Dwelling Houses.



Chinese Riflemen and Bombers under safe cover.



A Chinese Sniper operates from a Ruined House in Chapei.



Commercial Press Printing Office destroyed by fire.



The advance through Chapei presented almost insurmountable difficulties.



Chinese Riflemen in the trenches north of Chapei.



Cantonese Troops bivouacking in a ruined village near Chapei.



A hot corner covered by an armoured car in Paoshing Road.



A Japanese Salient in Paoshan Road, near the Commercial Press. In this area some of the heaviest fighting occurred



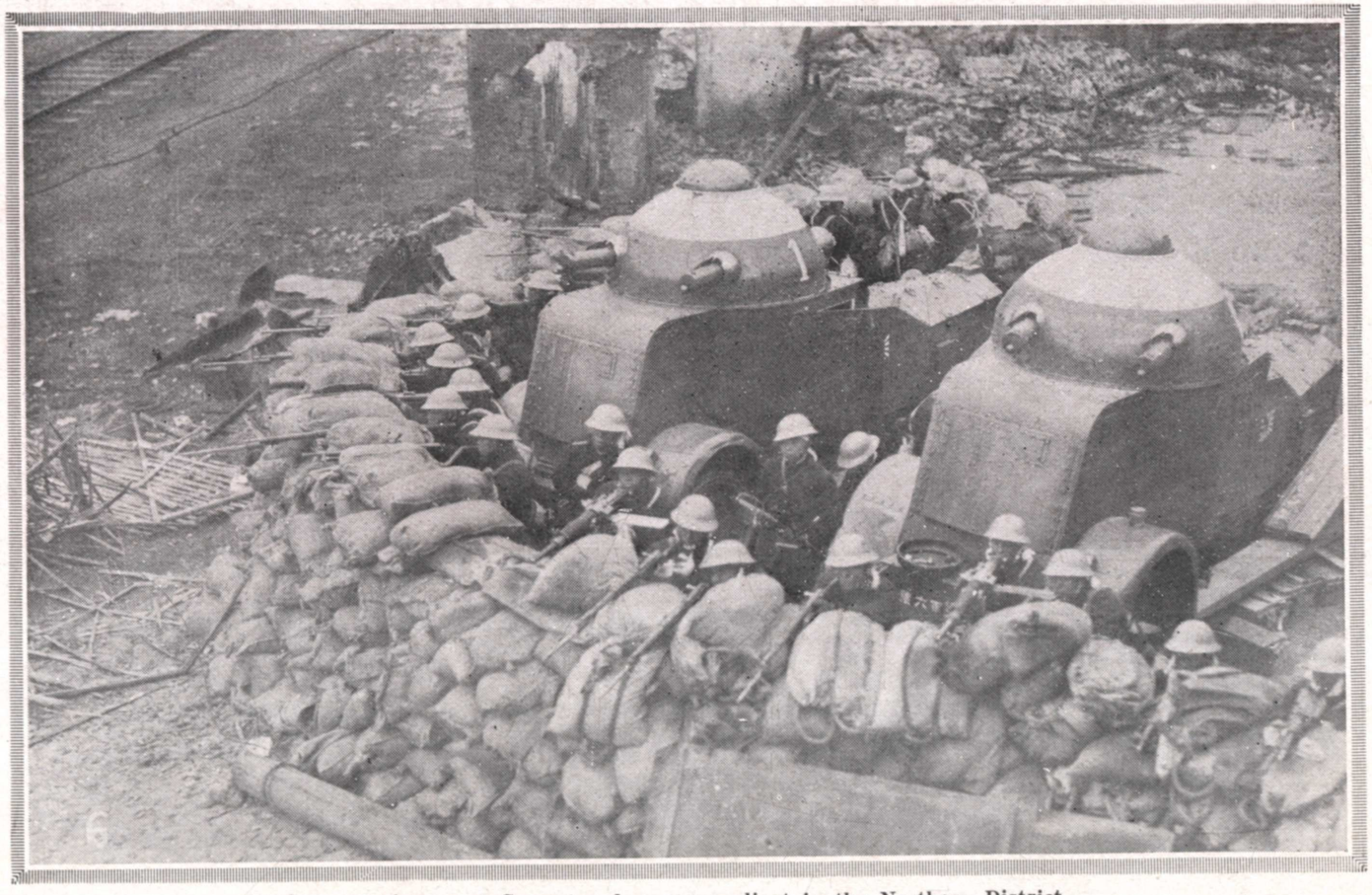
An angle in a courtyard used as an observation point in Eastern Chapei.



Japanese Bluejackets advancing in Chapei.



Hat worn by Soldiers of the Cantonese 19th Route Army.



Japanese Armoured Cars at a dangerous salient in the Northern District.



A View of Chapei over the Roof Tops of Shanghai during the Bombardment on the night of February 21.



Japanese Mountain-gun Batteries on the road from Woosung to Kiangwan.



An abandoned trench in the retreat from Kiangwan.



KIANGWAN THAT WAS

A collection of irregular one-storey houses, the village of Kiangwan lines the banks of a Creek for two miles. The first picture on the next page shows the same spot.

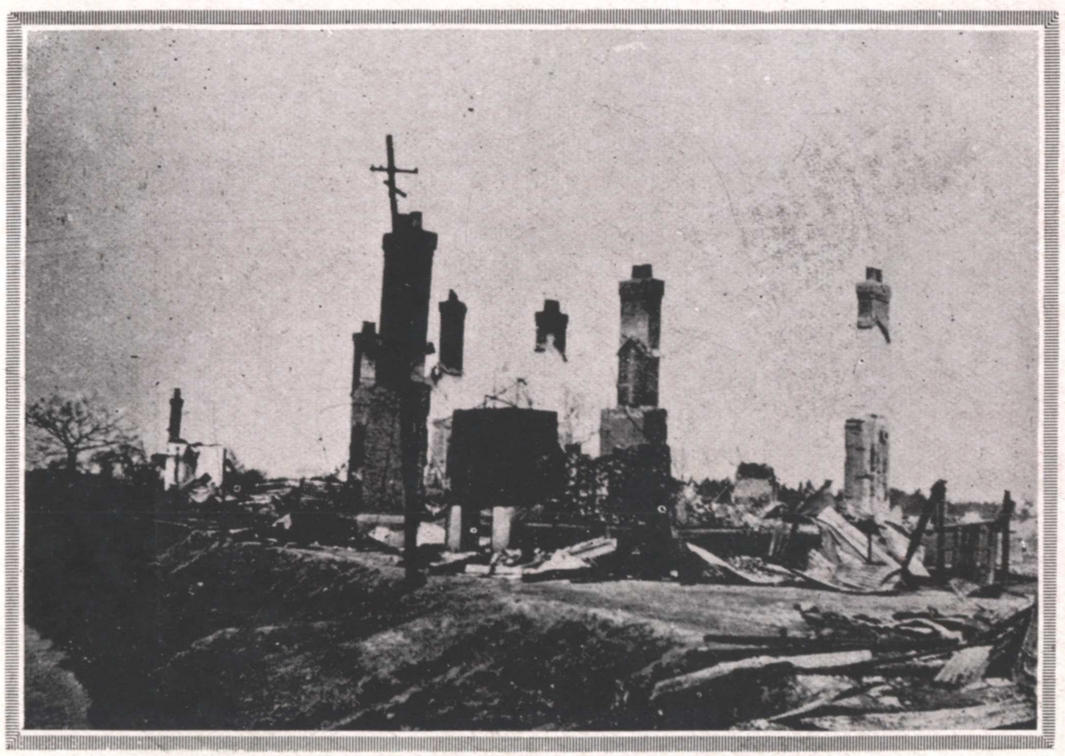
KIANGWAN



A View of Kiangwan Creek from an eminence to the East of the Village.



An Oil Shop (to the right) is the only building left standing is this section of Kiangwan.



Chimneys are all that is left of the old Shanghai Golf Club House.



Part of the Trench System in the vicinity of the Shanghai Golf Club at Kiangwan.



Skeletons of Houses, Bridges, and Trees dot the Landscape on the way to Kiangwan Station. Scattered Sentries kept watch after the Occupation.



The Ghost Train at Kiangwan. Bleached by Fire and scarred by Shot, these wrecked Coaches wait at the Deserted Platform of Kiangwan Station.



Ruins of the Chinese Technical College at Kiangwan, where artisans learned trades.

KIANGWAN



Chinese Machine-gun Detachment under cover of a grave-mound in the Kiangwan Area.



Closer view of a Chinese Machine-gun in action.



Japanese Soldiers continuing the advance west of Kiangwan to Tazang.



Cover is difficult to find in the Hongkew country. Soldiers making use of an undulation in the ground.



Trench defended by the 19th Route Army.



Chinese Troops digging Trenches in the open country.



The Obelisk to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, near Kiangwan Station, stands amid the wreckage.

KIANGWAN



Tanks crossing a creek at Kiangwan over an improvised bridge.



Tanks "standing easy" after an engagement.



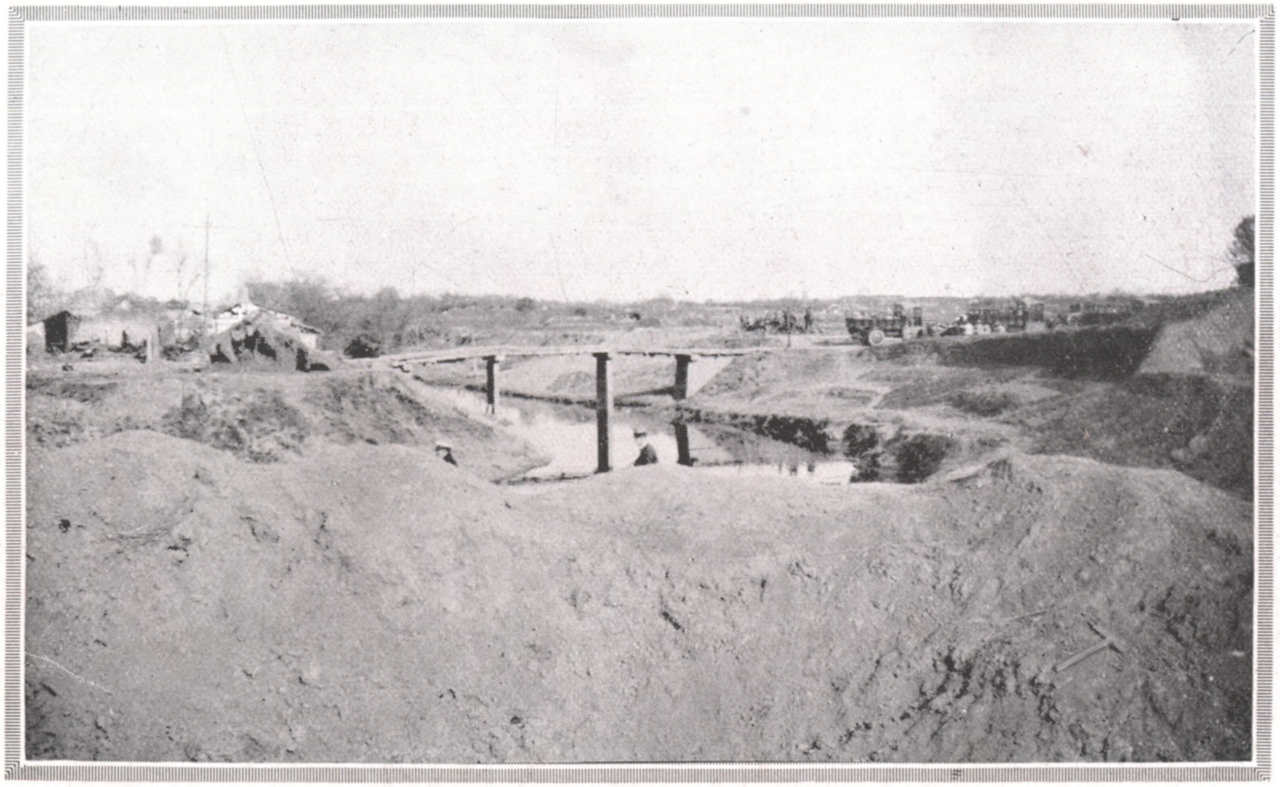
Tanks advance across country to Tazang.



Japanese digging in one of their Field-guns for the attack on Kiangwan.



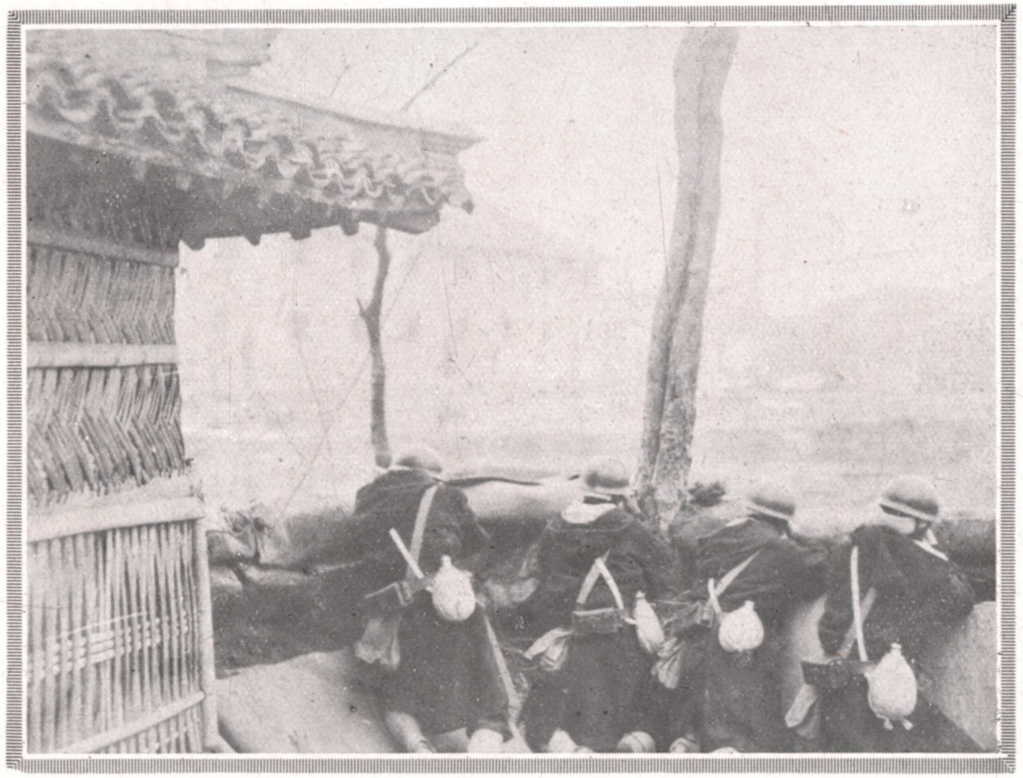
The Attack on Kiangwan.



A ragged stream of Vehicles and Pedestrians on their way back to occupy Kiangwan.



Advance Guards scouting along Kiangwan Road.



A Forward Outpost in the Eastern District.

KIANGWAN



One of the perfect Network of Trenches encircling Kiangwan. The photo was taken a day after the Chinese evacuation.



Japanese Engineers making a Military Road near Kiangwan.



Japanese Signalling and Intelligence Squad sheltering behind a grave-mound.



A house on fire at Kiangwan during the shelling of that district.



Japanese Detachment crossing a creek near Woosung.



Astride the Shanghai-Woosung Railway looking towards Shanghai.



The Ruined Village of Woosung.



Wengtsaopang Station, on the Woosung Railway, the scene of very heavy fighting.



Railway Bridge over Woosung Creek destroyed by Chinese.



The River Whangpoo at Woosung. So complete was the damage done by the shells that not a house is left whole.



Wrecked Bridge on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway.



Gun Pits held by the Chinese during the Bombardment of Woosung Forts.



Lack of Cover accounted for many Japanese casualties in the attack on Woosung Forts.



The Tung Chi University at Woosung, severely damaged by shells.



The Great China College at Woosung after the bombardment.



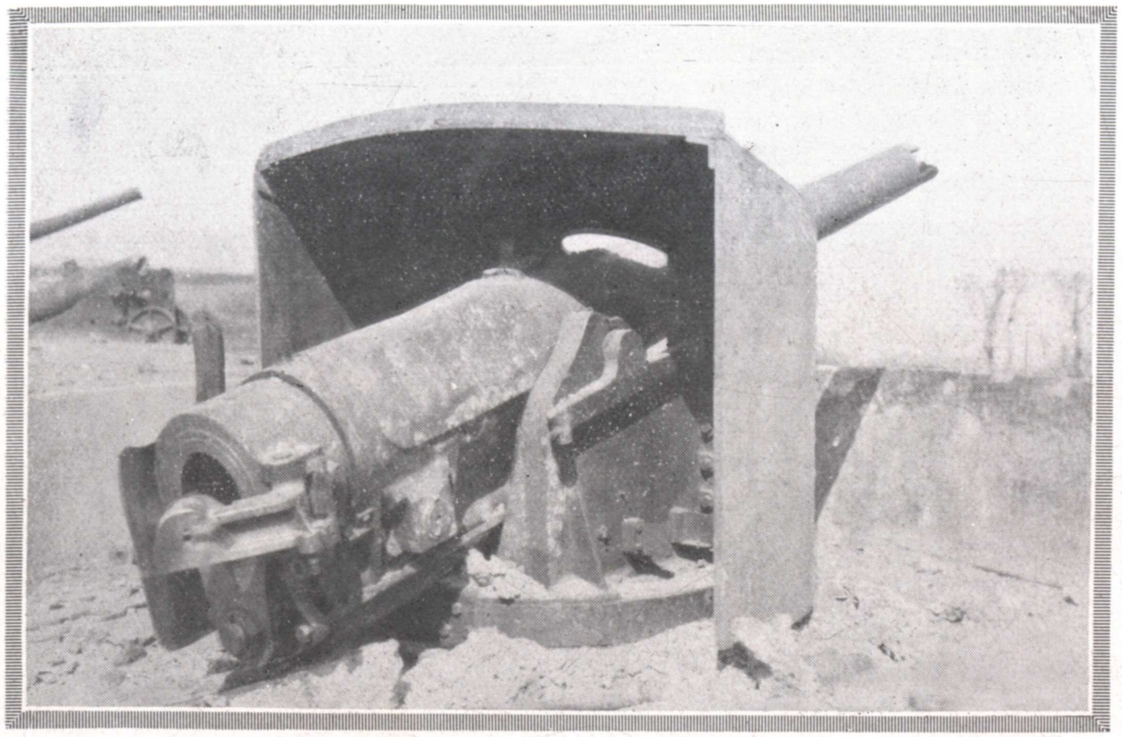
The Chinese Battery of Heavy Guns challenging the Japanese Attack on Woosung Forts.



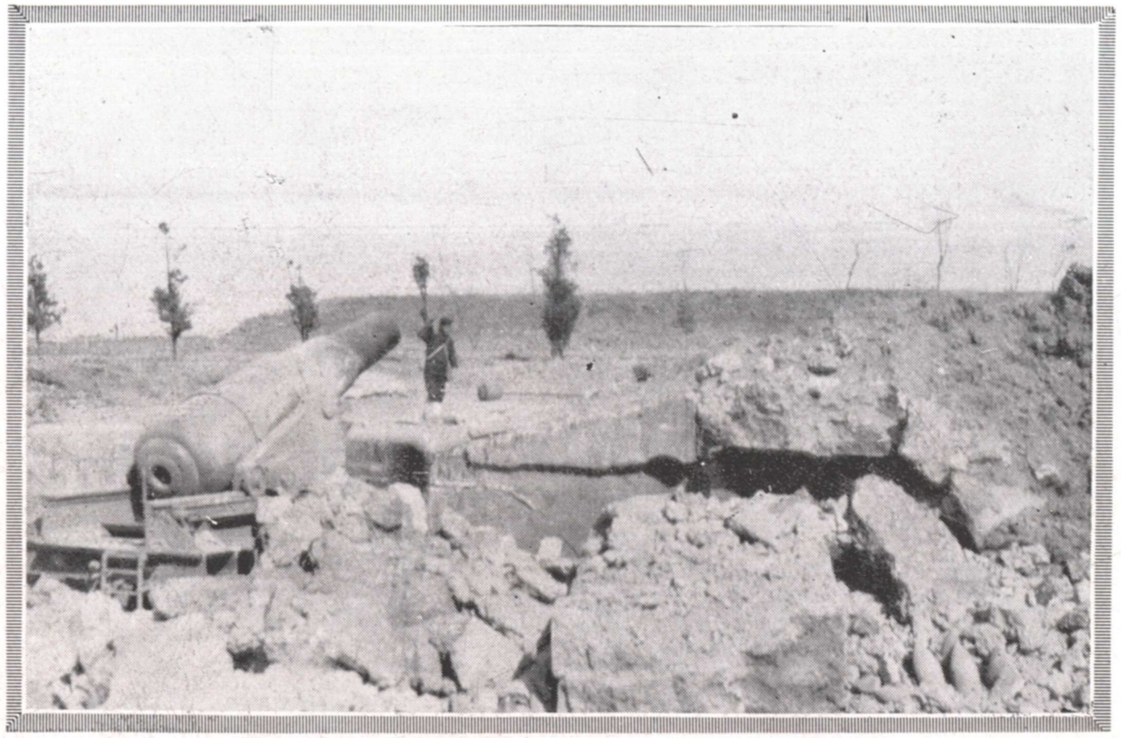
Field Guns in action against Woosung Forts on Wentsaopang Creek.



A Dug-out at Woosung Forts after the Bombardment.



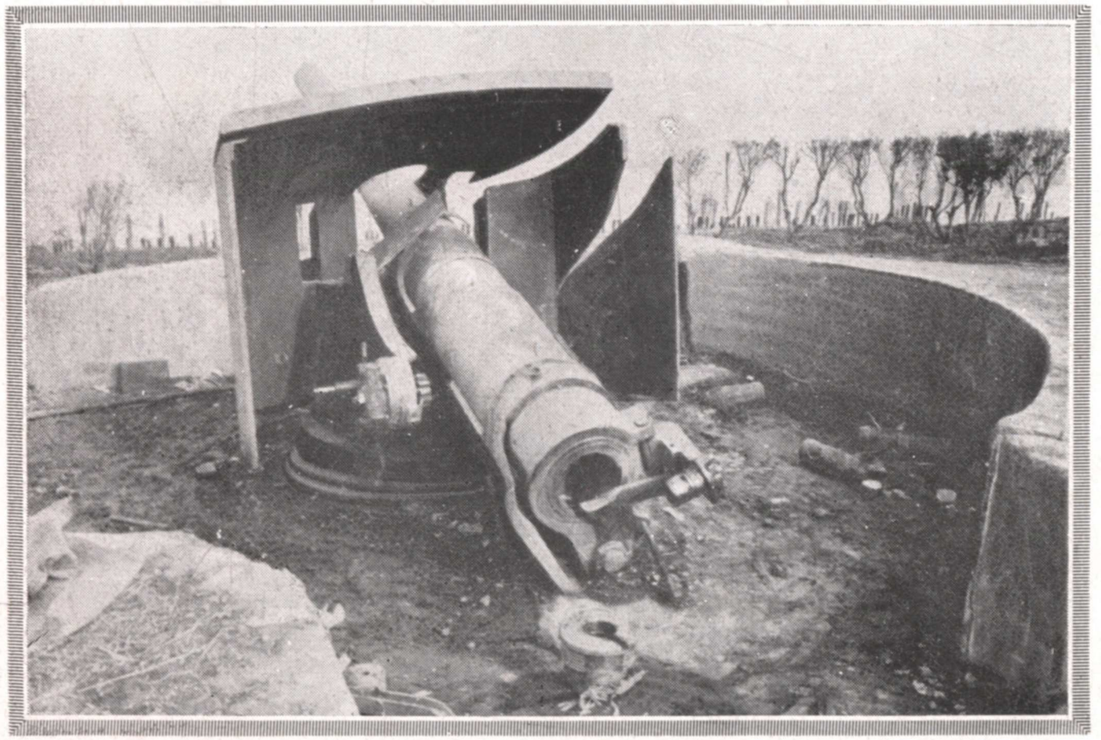
One of the Guns in Woosung Forts broken off during the long siege. For a whole month the Forts withstood a battery of concentrated assaults.



The Famous "Bronze Gun," for many years a part of the Fortification of Woosung. In the background to the right is smoke from a Japanese Battleship.



Twelve-inch Shells lying on the Woosung Battlefield. The concrete beds holding the guns were shattered by Japanese bombs.



A Direct Hit on a 6-inch gun at Woosung Forts. Most of these guns were destroyed by the Japanese after hostilities were over.

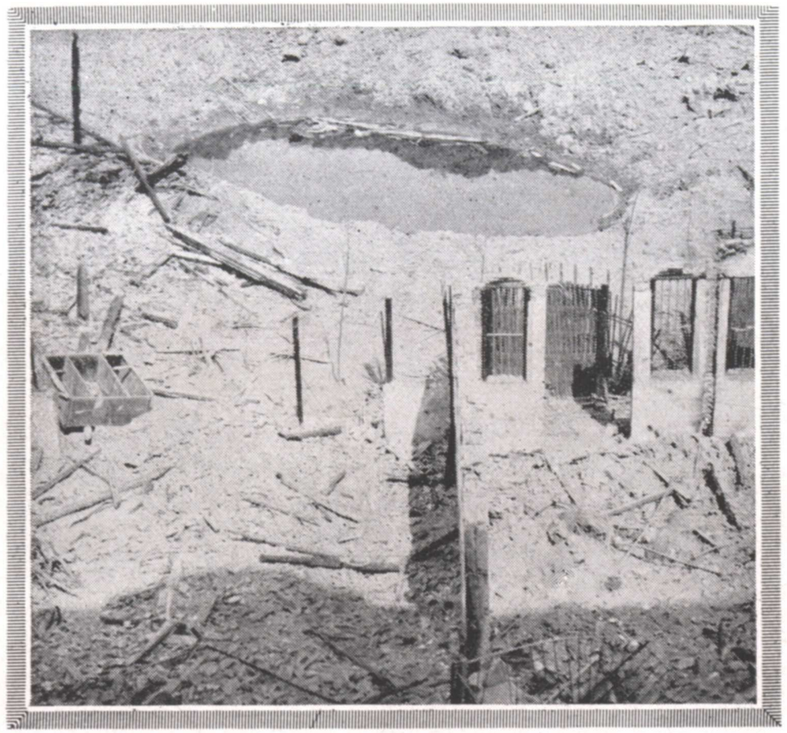
NANTAO



Chinese Troops building a Sandbag Redoubt
at a Road Junction in Nantao,
to the south of the International Settlement.



Chinese Officers addressing the Civilian Population
on the Conflict in Chapei.



"If you know of a better 'ole, go to it."



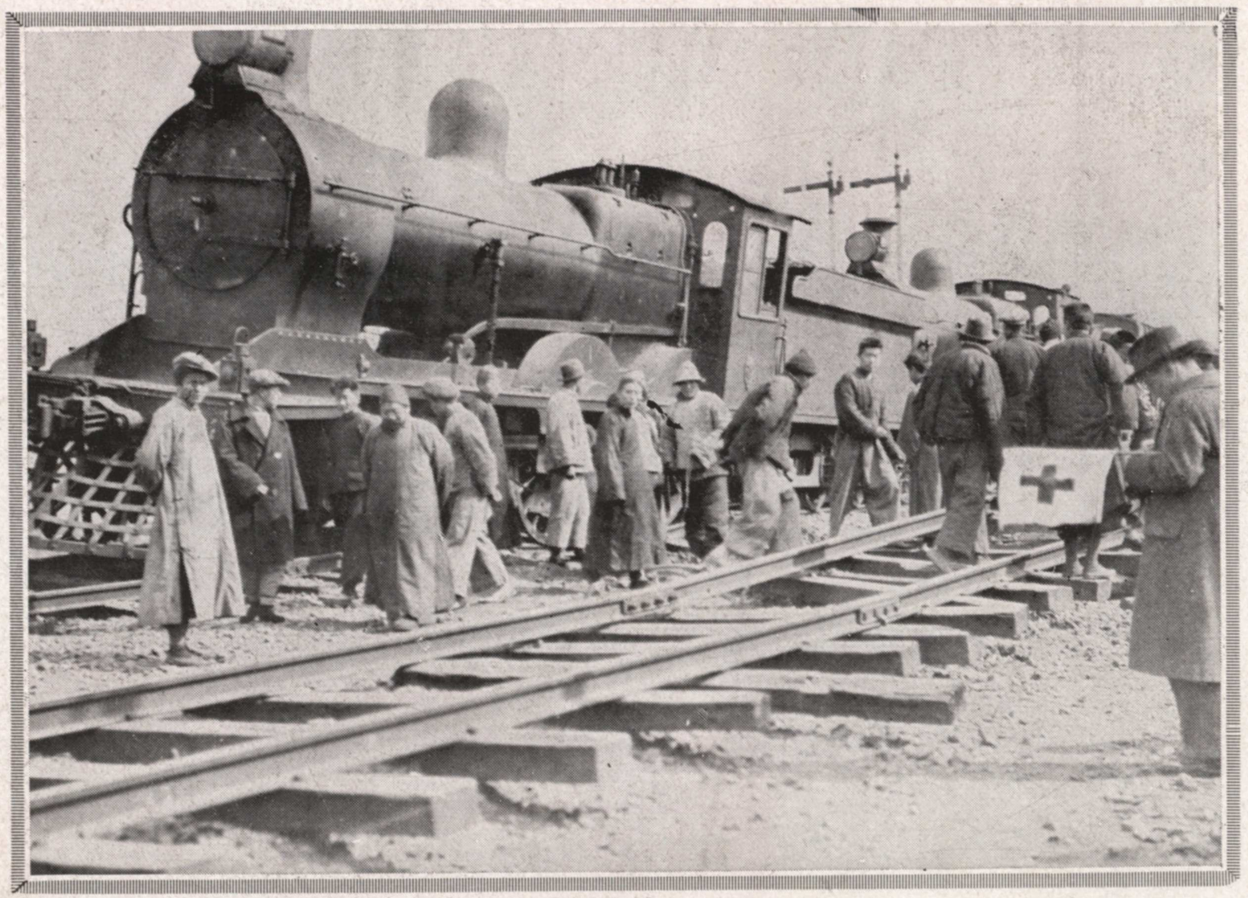
A Bomb Crater at Hungjao Aerodrome. The Chinese are digging for souvenirs to sell.



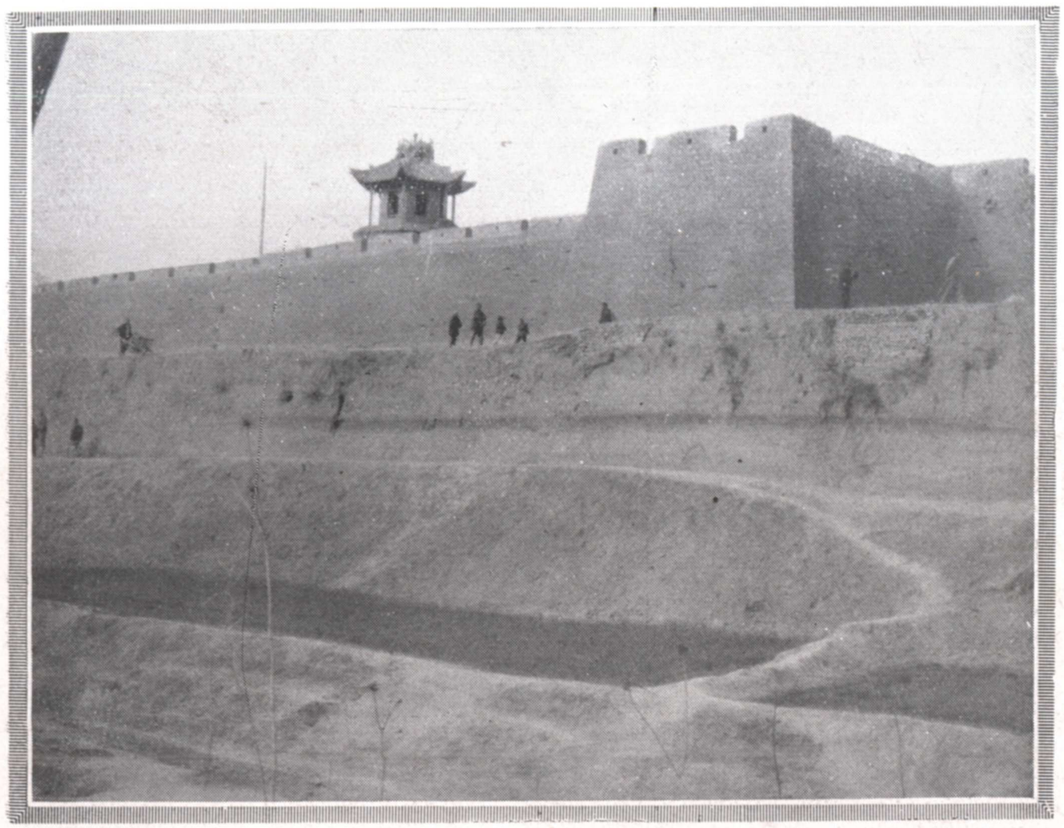
Another vast crater at Hungjao caused by the explosion of an aerial bomb during the Japanese air raid.

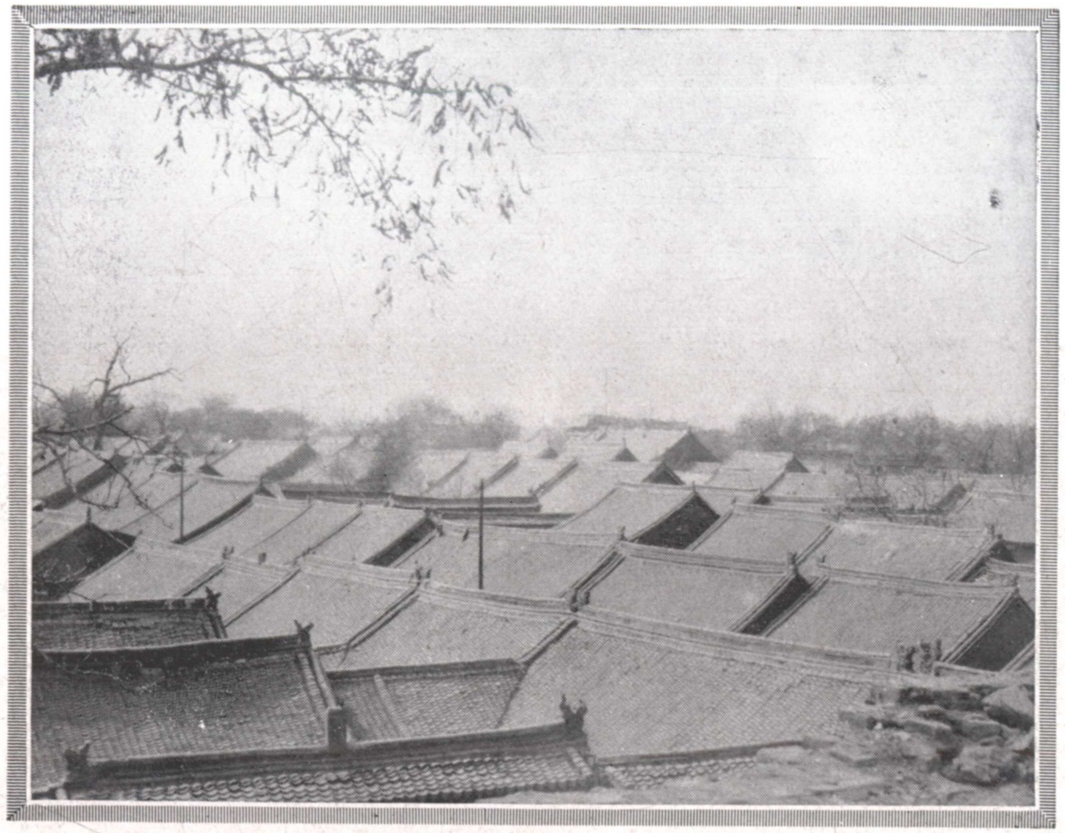


A Japanese Aeroplane crashes near Chenju.



A Train derailed by a Japanese bomb on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line near Chenju.





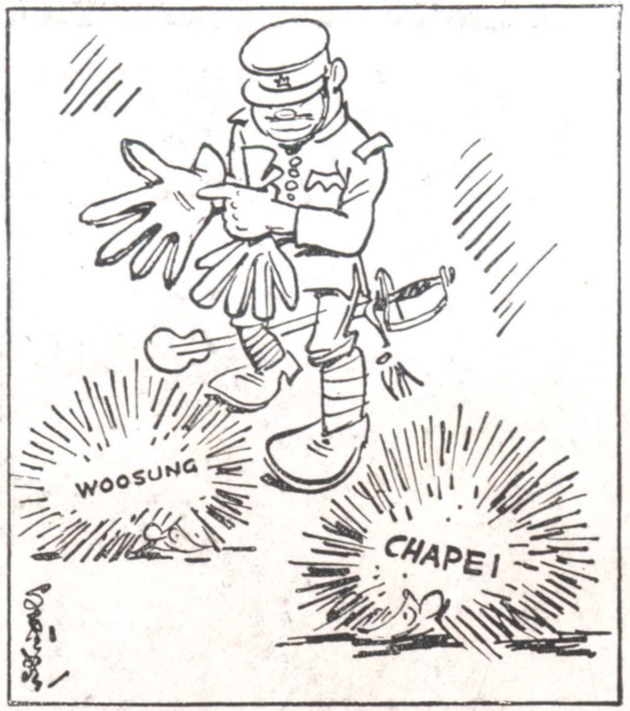
LOYANG

The National Government of China has recently transferred its Capital from Nanking to Loyang. Loyang is to the west of the Peking-Hankow Railway, about halfway to Tientsin from Hankow. It is the Capital of Honan, and appears on many maps as Honanfu. It is one of the most ancient cities in China, dating from the Chou Dynasty, a thousand years before Christ. Known originally as Lo-i, it afterwards became Loyang, and bore that name as the Capital City under five successive dynasties.



The New Capital

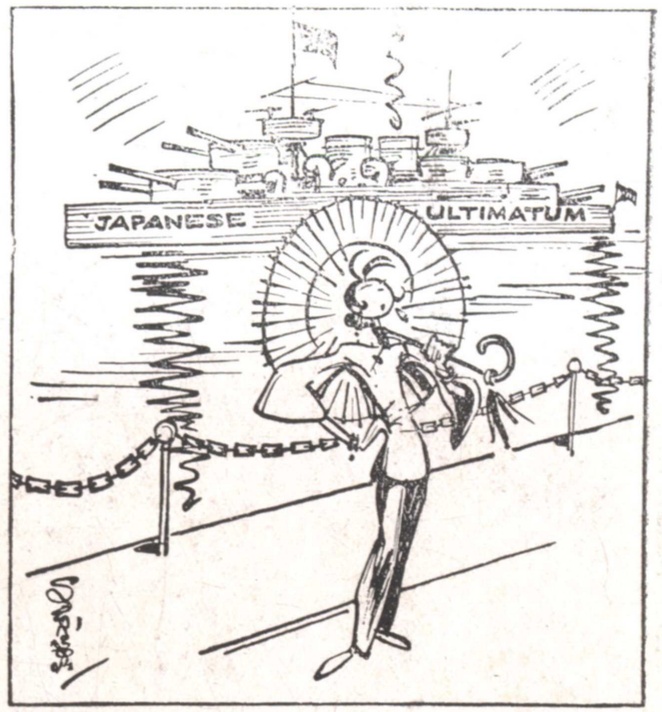
Wealthy in historical associations, like Peking, Loyang is a city of the past, with a present-day population of about 20,000. North of the walled city are the tombs of the Han Emperors; here also lie many famous men of the Tang and Sung Dynasties. The city is drained by two rivers running into the Yellow River. About ten miles away are the famous cave temples of Lungmen, known also as the Cliff of the Thousand Buddhas. Innumerable legends have been woven around these gigantic carvings.



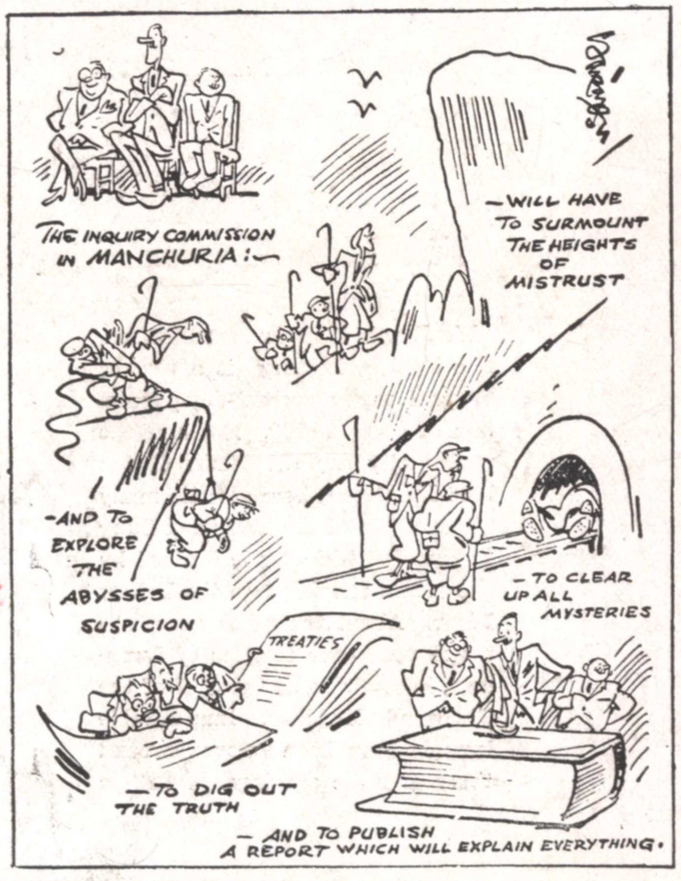
FURTHER PREPARATIONS ARE MADE TO COPE WITH UNEXPECTED RESISTANCE



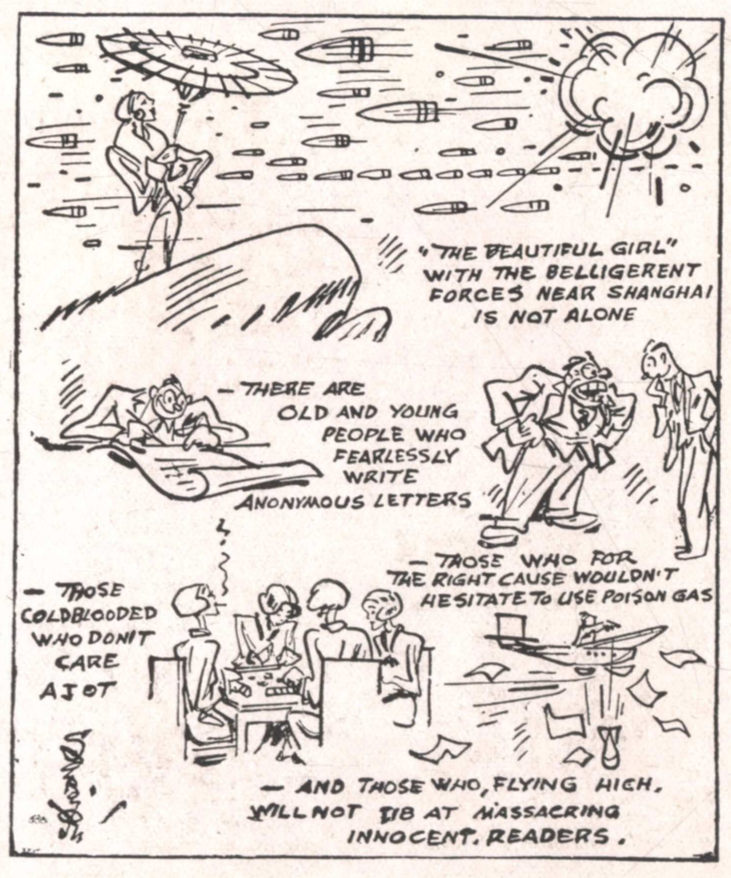
JAPAN CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO DEFEND HER INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA



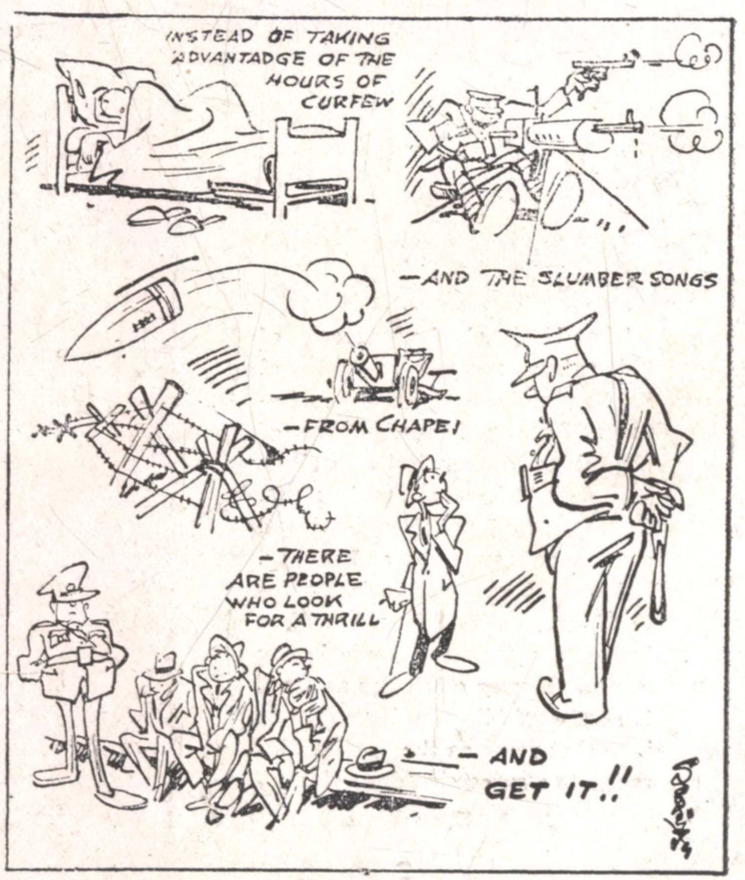
THE JAPANESE ULTIMATUM OF JANUARY IS REJECTED BY CHINA



THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION ON MANCHURIA ARRIVES AT A CRITICAL TIME



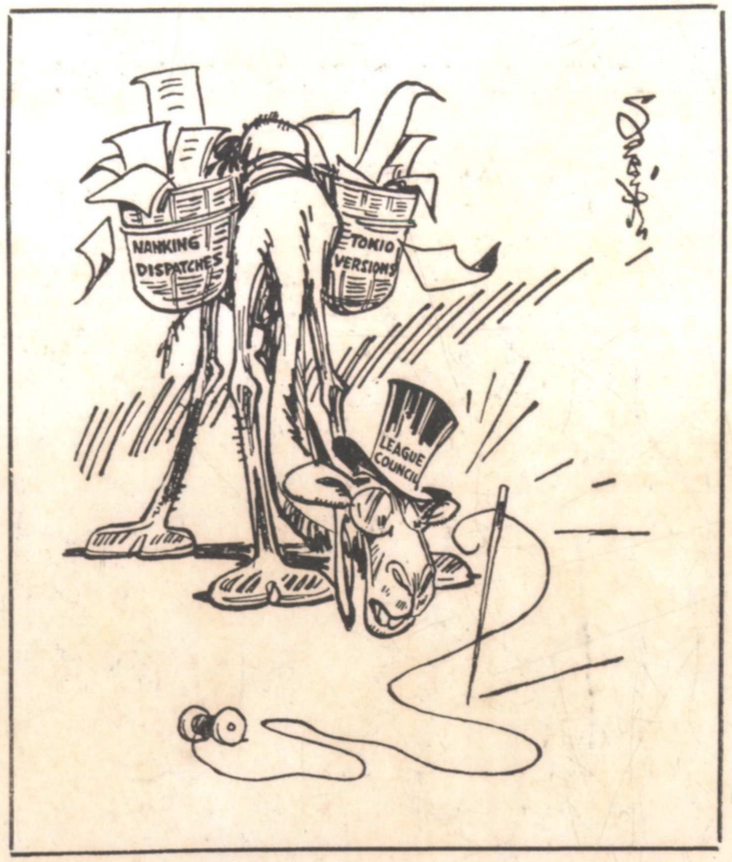
THE "BEAUTIFUL GIRL" LEADER APPEARS



CURFEW CLEARS THE STREETS AT 10 P.M.—AND FILLS THE POLICE STATIONS



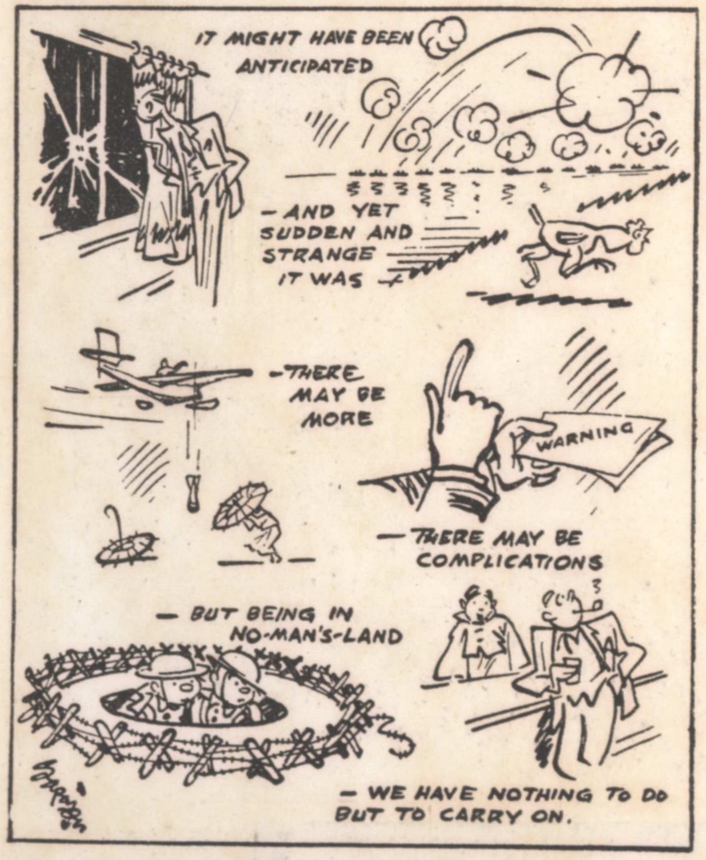
PAWNS VERSUS PIECES



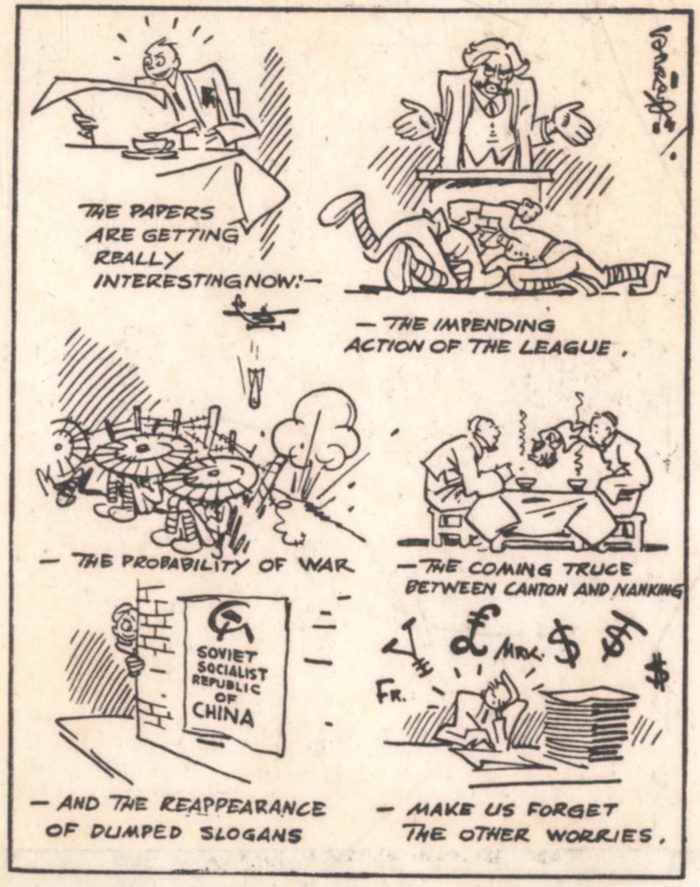
"THROUGH THE EYE OF A NEEDLE"



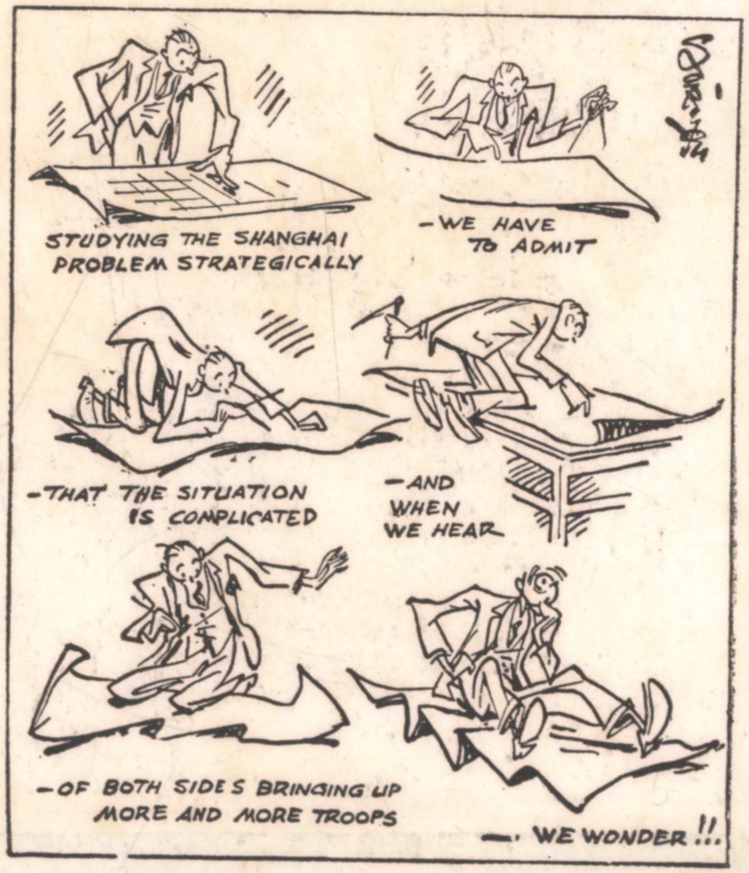
NOT ONE, BUT A THOUSAND QUESTIONS ARISE WHEN CHINA IS UNDER DISCUSSION



THE UNEXPECTED ALWAYS HAPPENS—TO THE SHANGHAILANDER



THE SLUMP IN SILVER, THE SLUMP IN TRADE—AND NOW THE SLUMP IN PEACE



THE AMATEUR STRATEGIST AT SEA